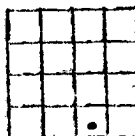


00317

COUNTY Jacksonsec. 27 T. 49 R. 32Owner Ma. Valley G. & O. Co.Gas & Oil Co.Elev. 976 MGS# Farm MelcherNo. 1TD 549Shows oxg* Spls. —

Date

Status Completed 6-24-37Fm CID Remarks: *prod - 1,130 M gas

m0010

Since this was a private well, drilling was stopped after sufficient gas for the owners needs had been obtained.¹ Subsequent deepening of an old well, Melcher No. 1 (Map No. 142) NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 27, T. 49 N., R. 32 W., led to commercial development of the field and discovery of the true character of the producing sand.

The distribution of producing wells in a narrow belt together with the similarity of this belt to those of the Burbank sand in Oklahoma and Kansas and its close correlation to the stratigraphic position of the Burbank led the writer, rather early in the development of the field, to correlate the producing sand of the Sni-A-Bar Gardens pool with that stratigraphic horizon.

The Logan pool was reopened when two wells in the syncline between the Marotta and Logan pools produced gas from a sand at the same stratigraphic horizon as the Burbank sand in the Sni-A-Bar Gardens pool. Further development of this sand in the Logan pool, strengthened the writers belief that it was a shoe-string sand and led to a closer study of logs from the Marotta pool, disclosing the fact that the lower producing horizon there, originally correlated with the so-called Bartlesville was in reality the Burbank sand.

Additional drilling in the southern and northern parts of the Sni-A-Bar Gardens pool provided more evidence of the shoe-string character of this sand and further disclosed its actual coincidence with the structure of the field.

The work of Bass² and others on the shoe-string sands of Kansas has established proof of their complete lack of coincidence with structure. In fact Bass says, "that the structure contours are not deflected when they cross the area underlain by the sand body, and the minor structural features such as synclines and anticlines show no deviations from the normal in crossing the area". He says further³, "that the surface structural features appear to lack any suggestion of conformation with the shape of the buried sand bodies throughout so

¹Note:—A commercial well, Davis and Johnson, Sni-A-Bar Gardens No. 1 (Map No. 219) was drilled within 300 feet of the above well, later in the development of the pool. It had an initial open flow of 4,500,000 cubic feet the second largest in the Burbank sand.

²Bass, N. W., Origin of the Shoe-string Sands of Greenwood and Butler Counties, Kansas: University of Kansas Bull., No. 23, Vol. 37, No. 18, p. 56, 1937.

³Bass, N. W., op. cit., p. 60.